

AC 4457 (1) MANSFIELD
BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Conditions of the District

AND

HOUSING REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1928.

By

JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

W. & J. Linney, Ltd., West Gate, Mansfield.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN D. H. MALTBY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Aldermen :

W. SINGLETON, J.P.

T. SMITH, J.P.

MRS. E. WAINWRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors :

E. A. BRIGGS

T. PEMBLETON,

W. R. G. HAYWOOD

G. C. WILMOT

T. KNAPTON

A. WITTS

M. E. MARRIOTT

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

STAFF.—The Members of the Public Health Staff are :—

Medical Officer of Health J. E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer
of Health* JESSIE SMITH, M.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector... BERNARD ALLMAN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert.
in Meat Inspection.

Assistant Inspector ... HERBERT ALLSOPP, Cert. R.S.I.
Cert. in Meat Inspection.

Assistant Inspector ... WM. T. T. GLASSBROOK, Cert. R.S.I.
Cert. in Meat Inspection.

Senior Health Visitor ... MISS H. A. HUNT, 3 years' general
training, C.M.B. Cert.

Health Visitor MISS P. GOODWIN, 3 years' general
training, C.M.B. Cert.

Health Visitor MISS F. HARRISON, 3 years' general
training, C.M.B. Cert.

*Chief Clerk and Bac-
teriological Assistant...* E. V. HARDWICK.

Clerk MISS D. ROBERTS, half time to
Maternity and Child Welfare
and half to School Medical
work.

Disinfecter GEORGE PLOUGHMAN.

Ambulance Driver... ... GEORGE MOORCROFT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
EXCHANGE ROW,
MANSFIELD,

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Mansfield.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit my eighth Annual Report for the year 1928.

As laid down in the Ministry of Health's Circular 939 the Report is an "ordinary" one, that is to say of a relatively abbreviated character.

The year 1928 has been one of considerable activity and development in regard to Public Health work. The question of dry ashpits has been dealt with and a Sun-Ray Clinic has been established in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in St. John Street.

General Legislation in the form of the Local Government Act has also been moulded throughout the year, and if anticipations of its scope should prove correct it will no doubt have a momentous bearing on the future administration of the Public Health Service throughout the Kingdom comparable only to that of the Public Health Act of 1875.

My staff have throughout the year rendered conspicuous assistance in your service and to them and to my fellow officials in other departments I accord my grateful thanks for their help.

I have again to acknowledge the kindly and sympathetic support which I have at all times received from you.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES E. WILSON.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. General Statistics.

Area (acres)	7,068
Population (Census 1921)	45,190
Population (estimated Mid-year, 1928)	47,550
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1921)	9,095
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1921)	9,483
Rateable Value (Land and Houses)	£263,592
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£966

The Registrar-General's estimate of the Mid-year 1928 population should be compared with the previous year's figure 48,140, shewing a reduction of 590. This considerable loss is, I think, probably based on the effect of the migration factor. I do not, however, think that there has been any such shrinkage in the resident population of the Borough.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	780	421	359
Illegitimate	28	13	15

Birth-rate—17·0 per 1,000 population.

Deaths (nett)—457.

Death-rate—9·6 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality-rate—82·9 per 1,000 births.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
67	64	3
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	4
Deaths from Whooping-Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	...	7

These two cases of Whooping-Cough deaths were both under one year of age and developed a fatal Broncho-Pneumonia.

Two of the fatal Measles cases were under one year and six of the cases of deaths from Diarrhœa.

It should be noted that during this year there were no fatal cases of Scarlet Fever.

It has often been observed that the virulence of Measles has in recent years increased, while that of Scarlet Fever has undoubtedly diminished. The mere fact of notification places Scarlet Fever under control, and most cases receive treatment in Hospital. Whereas Measles is, unfortunately, looked on as a trivial complaint, no measures are taken to avoid its spread, and failure to take the necessary precautions demanded by a case of even moderate initial severity may result in death from complications such as Pneumonia.

Of these 4 deaths from Measles, 3 died of Broncho-pneumonia and one of Acute Bronchitis.

The seven deaths from Diarrhœa seem to include cases of Gastro-enteritis rather than cases of so-called Summer Diarrhœa usually occurring in hot summer weather. The latter is a condition now rarely met with, probably owing to improvements in care of food, regulation of clothing, diminution of horse excrement and improved surface of roads due to tar preparations which lessen the production of dust.

Social Conditions.

The prosperity of this town is largely dependant on the coal-mining industry which has again passed through another year of depression with accompanying low wages and short time.

The other staple industries of the Borough are Boot and Shoe making, cotton doubling, hosiery manufacture, engineering, artificial silk products and tin-box manufacture.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

During the year 808 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 17·0 per 1,000 per annum. These were :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	421	359	780
Illegitimate	...	...	13	15	28
			—	—	—
	Totals...		434	374	808
			—	—	—

Last year's low record figure 17·3 has again been lowered.

The birth-rate of the country as a whole stands at 16·7. It is curious that the birth-rate of the country as a whole has this year coincided exactly with that of last year. Does this mean that following the prolonged and steady fall in the birth-rate it is about to rise?

The “ natural increase,” excess of births over deaths, during the year amount to 351, an increase on last year's figure.

Deaths and Death-Rate.

Nett deaths belonging to the Borough	...	457
Death-rate (all ages) per 1,000 population...		9·6
General Death-rate for England and Wales		11·7

This is a very satisfactory rate as it is considerably below that of the country as a whole.

A full list of the causes of death will be found in Table III.

The following causes of death were higher in 1928 than in 1927 :—

Cancer
Violence
Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

The following causes of death were lower in 1928 than in 1927 :—

Heart Disease
Pneumonia
Tuberculosis
Influenza
Encephalitis Lethargica.

The principal causes of death are shewn in order of frequency in the following table :—

Cause.					Number.	Mortality-rate per 1,000.	
Cancer	...	...	...	...	58	...	1·22
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	49	...	1·03
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	35	...	0·73
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	...	35	...	0·73
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	33	...	0·69
Violence	...	...	...	...	33	...	0·69
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	...	30	...	0·63
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	22	...	0·46

Those who bemoan a falling birth-rate should find comfort in the growing expectation of life chiefly governed by new hygienic discoveries and new methods of application of the same, also by the improved education and changing habits of the people.

Some of the expectancy figures are worthy of consideration. The probability of a child dying in its first year of life has decreased by 40% during the fifteen years 1906—1921. This means 30,000 more baby survivors. This preservation of infant life continues to increase.

Changes in the general “ expectation ” of life have risen in recent decades as follows :—

In 1890	the	expectation	of	life	was	43	years.
In 1900		„		„		49	years.
In 1910		„		„		51	years.
In 1920		„		„		55	years.

The anticipated 1930 figure in the life tables of one of the largest Insurance Companies stands at 61 years.

While these figures shew a wonderful improvement man assimilates hygienic principles but slowly. Even important discoveries in regard to health take years of demonstration before their adoption becomes universal. Although the virtues of fresh air and exercise are well known they are not yet universally applied. More publicity in regard to the simple laws of health may speed up the rise of this expectancy figure.

CANCER.

This year 58 cases of death from Cancer occurred, 19 males and 39 females. The total deaths from this cause in 1927 amounted to 36.

Age and sex incidence, together with parts affected, will be found in the following Table:—

CANCER DEATHS.

Age.	M.	F.	Lip & Tongue	Oesophagus & Stomach	Scrotum & Prostate	Uterus	Abdomen	Rectum	Breast	Spleen	Bones	Glands	Ear	Brain	Lungs
28		1				1									
32		1										1			
35	1														1
36		1		1											
37	1			1											
43		2				1		1							
44	1	3		2					1		1				
45	1	1				1		1							
47	1	1				1						1			
49		1		1											
50		2		2											
51		1				1									
52		1							1						
53		1				1									
55		2				2									
56	1	1		1		1									
58	2	3		2					2	1					
59	1	1	1			1									
61		2		1		1									
62	1	3		1				3							
63	2	2			1	2								1	
65	2			1	1										
67	1			1											
68		1				1									
69		2		2											
70		1										1			
72		1											1		
73	1	2	1		1	1									
74		1							1						
76	3	1		2			1	1							
	19	39	2	18	3	15	1	6	5	1	1	3	1	1	1

The occupation of these persons is shewn in this Table :—

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Coal Miners	...	...	4	Widows	...	...	11
Labourers	...	...	3	Housewives	...	...	26
Clerks	...	...	2	Spinsters	...	...	2
Insurance Agent	...		1				
Rag Gatherer	...	...	1				
Works Manager	...		1				
Iron Moulder	...	...	1				
Painter	...	...	1				
Joiner	...	...	1				
Goods Checker	...		1				
Hawker	...	...	1				
Builder	...	...	1				
Stoker	...	...	1				

These occupations do not reveal any noticeable local industrial conditions favouring the disease. The number of miners is, I think, proportionate to the number engaged in this industry.

As mentioned in my last year's Report, Nottinghamshire has established a Branch Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The main purpose of such campaign is to co-ordinate and further all existing means of cancer research and treatment. As well the movement has as one of its main objectives to bring home to the public the elemental facts regarding this disease and the necessity for early treatment.

His Worship the Mayor and I have attended various meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council.

A scheme has been drawn up dividing the County into 5 districts :—

- (1) Nottingham—Nottingham City and several outside districts.
- (2) Mansfield—With Mansfield Woodhouse, Warsop, Skegby, Sutton, Kirkby, Huthwaite, Edwinstowe, Ollerton and Clipstone.
- (3) Worksop Area.
- (4) Retford Area.
- (5) Newark Area.

The following facts shew the gravity of the Cancer problem in England and Wales.

One person in every seven over 30 years of age dies of Cancer.

Of those over 40 years of age, one in six dies of the disease.

Over 50,000 persons died from Cancer in 1927.

In 1900 the Cancer death-rate was 829 per million of population, and in 1927 this had risen to 1,376 per million.

There may, however, be some fallacy in basing our opinion as to the increase of Cancer on a mere review of such figures as I have quoted above. The chief fallacy lies in the fact that our methods of diagnosis are much more accurate than they were and therefore classification of causes of death is much more exact.

Again, Cancer occurs in increasing frequency in the higher age-groups, and as the expectation of life is being gradually raised more persons are entering the probable age-period of Cancer.

Treatment of Cancer.

Very promising results attend treatment by means of Radium, and one of the main objects of the British Empire Cancer Campaign is to collect funds for the purchase of Radium and to institute treatment thereby. Unfortunately, owing to its scarcity and the laborious processes of its production in a pure state, its cost works out at £12,000 per gram, and only a few grams are as yet available. The available amount is indeed inadequate to cope with the pressing needs of urgent cases. Now that it has so far established its value as a curative agent no doubt all available sources will be exploited to the full and the present shortage of radium surgeons with knowledge of its means of application will gradually be overcome.

At present the only economic means of treatment is to concentrate cancer patients in a hospital centre equipped with a supply of radium in all the forms requisite for treating different cancerous sites.

Already its results have been so successful that it bids fair to almost entirely displace ordinary surgical treatment in certain situations.

The County Campaign was successfully launched in the City of Nottingham on 4th and 5th November, and it is to be hoped that with the concerted aid of the other County Sub-areas a Radium Centre, well equipped and staffed, will shortly be at the disposal of all sufferers.

There is one brighter side to the cost barrier of Radium, that is that it disintegrates so slowly that in 1,600 years its emanations will only have been reduced to 50% of their initial potency. These lasting characteristics should therefore recommend it as a sound investment.

Infantile Mortality-Rate.

Sixty-seven deaths occurred in children under 12 months of age, this giving an infantile mortality-rate of 82·9 per 1,000 births. Of these 64 were legitimate children and 3 illegitimate, so yielding the following rates :—

General Infantile mortality-rate—82·9 per 1,000 births.

Legitimate Infantile mortality-rate—82·0 per 1,000 legitimate births.

Illegitimate Infantile mortality-rate—107·1 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Complete causes of infantile deaths are tabulated in Table IV. This matter is further discussed under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare.

Localised Causes of Illness.

Notifiable Infectious Disease was, generally speaking, low throughout the year. This is shewn in Table II., also in the Forest Fever Hospital Report.

Six cases of Small-pox of the mild type occurred in the Borough ; this is also referred to later in the Report.

The number of cases dying from Cancer is higher than in 1927.

A good many cases of Measles occurred in the months of March and April.

Influenza also was again very prevalent towards the end of the year.

The health and happiness of a large section of our industrial population has no doubt been affected by the continuance of unemployment and short time in the coal industry.

The actual mortality and disease incidence shewn in this report are not, however, reflected to any degree in the statistical figures for the year, no doubt due to the various efforts made to relieve distress.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The following Hospitals are provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council :—

1. **Tuberculosis.**—The responsibility for treating this disease rests with the County Council. The Ransom Sanatorium is situated amongst pine woods about three miles from the Borough. Accommodation consists of 130 beds, 50 of which are for males, 40 for females and 40 for children.

2. **Maternity.**—No Maternity Hospital has been provided, but one bed is retained in the Mansfield Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the treatment of complicated maternity cases. The terms on which this bed is held are 6s. per day during each day of occupation, 5s. per week while not occupied, together with the doctor's fee in each case of £2 2s. 0d. With the growth of our population, and the generally overcrowded condition of so many houses I would tender for consideration the suggestion that the provision of a small Maternity Home would meet a very real want in connection with our Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

3. **Children's Hospital.**—There is no Children's Hospital in the Borough ; the Mansfield and District Hospital contains Children's Wards (32 beds).

4. **Fever Hospital.**—The Forest Fever Hospital is situated on the outskirts of the Borough on a site of 4 acres 2 roods and 12 perches, which was purchased in 1894. An extension

of the buildings occurred in 1915, and as they now stand these buildings consist of a Central Administrative Block, three blocks for the treatment of infectious diseases, one of which is for Scarlet Fever and one for Diphtheria. The third is an Observation Block and has 4 single-bed wards for the isolation of doubtful cases or cases of cross-infection which have arisen in other wards.

The Hospital is designed to accommodate 32 patients with provision of 2,000 cubic feet of air space per head.

Further details as to the number of cases treated will be found in another portion of this Report.

5. **Small-pox Hospital.**—Cases are sent to Spital Hospital under the North Derbyshire Board.

6. **Other Hospitals.**—The Union Hospital, situated in Mansfield, has 164 beds ; 77 of these are for females, including the maternity department, and 87 for males. This is under the control of the Poor Law Guardians.

MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—This hospital has a total number of 108 beds, which are allocated as follows :—

Medical 25.	Surgical 51.	Children 32.
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Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is voted to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases, but apart from this there is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the area. Homeless children are received into the Union Infirmary.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—A Motor Ambulance is provided for this purpose and is now garaged at the Hospital Lodge. This arrangement will facilitate removal of cases at all hours with a minimum amount of delay.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—An Ambulance has been provided by the British Red Cross Society and is maintained by the Borough. One or two of the surrounding Authorities contribute to the cost of upkeep.

The Mansfield Borough Division of the No. 5 District St. John Ambulance Brigade also affords facilities for conveyance of this class of case in their Ambulance.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

IN MANSFIELD.

The new premises opened in 1927 at 15, St. John Street, were described in my last year's Report in detail.

These premises have proved very suitable. The position is central and the arrangement of rooms is, I find, well adapted to the purposes of a Welfare Centre.

Towards the end of the year the Health Committee have, on my advice, decided to add to its usefulness by provision of a Light Centre. This form of treatment demonstrates its high-

est efficacy in the nutritional disorders of infancy. The equipment of this Centre will not be completed till next year, when I hope to report on results attained by this form of treatment.

IN PLEASLEY HILL.

This Centre occupies the St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill. It is conducted once a week, on Monday afternoons.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries provided.

School Clinics.

The Mansfield School Clinic occupies premises at Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate, where Consultation Clinics, Minor Ailments Clinic, Dental Clinic, Eye Clinic, and Ringworm Clinic, are held.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council, at West Hill House, Mansfield. It is attended by a Specialist Medical Officer twice a week.

Venereal Disease.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic is also under the supervision of the County Council and conducted at West Hill House. Two days a week are set aside for males and females. An Irrigation Clinic is held daily.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A list of these will be found as a preface to this Report. These are all wholly employed by this Authority.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) Generally this is discharged by members of the District Nursing Association or by nurses who are on the staff of Nursing Homes. A grant of £20 is made annually to the local District Nursing Association.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There is no scheme for home nursing of infectious diseases. The Fever Hospital meets our present requirements. Such a scheme might be considered in connection with a serious outbreak of Measles.

Midwives.--No midwives are employed by this Authority. The number of Midwives practising in the area is 12.

Chemical Work.—Specimens from this Authority are sent to the Public Analyst, City of Nottingham.

Analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are conducted by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

I am much indebted to the Chief Analyst to this Authority for a regular quarterly report upon the articles analysed by him which are taken in the district of the Borough of Mansfield.

A summary of Statistics from this source will be found elsewhere.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Special Acts of Parliament.

Mansfield Commissioners' Gas Act, 1878.

Mansfield Corporation Act, 1901.

(Royal Assent 26th July, 1901.)

Mansfield Corporation Act, 1905.

(Royal Assent 11th July, 1905.)

Electric Lighting Order, 20th June, 1899.

Electric Lighting Order, 2nd August, 1907.

The Mansfield Corporation Gas Order, 1924.

The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925 (*See Note Below*).

List of Acts of Parliament.—Adopted by the Council, and the dates on which they came into force in the District :—
Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, Sections 6 and 7.
Order of the Local Government Board, dated 6th December, 1889.

Public Libraries Acts.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, 1st July, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, parts 2, 3 4 and 5, 1st July, 1892.

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 9th November, 1892.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, 25th March, 1894.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, 1st January, 1909.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Sections 21, 22, 32, (Part II.), 35, 46, 50 (Part III.), 63, 64 (Part IV.) and 95 (Part X.), 13th January, 1922.

The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925, received Royal Assent on 7th August, 1925. Its chief provisions were summarised in my Annual Report for 1926.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of the Borough is derived from the two deep Wells—

1. RAINWORTH WELL: Depth of well 110 feet, boreholes a further 196 feet (306 feet in all), with outward headings from the well. Water supply from this source was first available in Midsummer, 1895.
2. CLIPSTONE WELL: Depth of well 110 feet, with boreholes to 470 feet below ground level. Headings are driven in transversely. This well was formally opened in 1909.

The water from both these wells comes from the Bunter beds and passing through the gravel of which Bunter strata are largely composed is naturally filtered and is a most excellent supply both in quality and quantity.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Maun passes through the town. The upper reaches of this river are fed by the King's Mill Reservoir, which receives the effluent of the Sutton-in-Ashfield Sewage Scheme.

Constant patrol work is done by my Inspectors to check the pollution of the river as it passes through the town.

Drains and Sewers.

There are three sewage disposal works dealing with the sewage matter of the Borough. These were described in detail in my 1925 Report.

The main sewers in the town are very old.

New drainage work and extensions have recently been completed in several areas where new buildings have been in course of erection.

Closet Accommodation.

In November, 1923, I submitted a report on the subject of conversion of pail closets and privy-middens within the Borough, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with this matter.

PAIL CLOSETS.—In June, 1924, a scheme was approved whereby the owner of property should contribute towards the cost of conversion £4 per closet, the owner in addition bearing any necessary expenditure on structural alterations. This offer was made to the owners of property within reasonable distance of a sewer and water supply. When this offer was made there were 300 convertible pail closets, and a few more were subsequently unearthed, bringing up this number to 312.

At the close of 1927, 252 conversions had been carried out by the Corporation, and 26 had been carried out by the owners, making a total of 278.

During 1928, 34 further conversions took place and at the end of the year the number to be dealt with in order to complete the extinction of every convertible pail-closet was nine. Within this number are one or two associated with derelict property awaiting the house-breaker in connection with road development or widening schemes.

A few scattered pail closets remain, but these are in such isolated positions that they can do little harm. Water-carriage cannot be insisted upon unless within reasonable distance of sewer and water supply.

PRIVY MIDDENS.—Eleven convertible middens had remained at the beginning of the year 1928. Of these one was closed and another was converted to water carriage, leaving nine only to be dealt with.

Scavenging.

Improvements were carried out on the Destructor plant in 1927, and as a consequence a larger amount of refuse can now be disposed of.

In the year ending 31st March, 1928, 18,804 tons of refuse were dealt with in all at a cost of 8s. 0·7d. per ton or 3s. 1·8d. per head of population.

I would like to see Mansfield entirely freed from Tips, except for disposal of destructor ash or screenings.

CONVERSION OF ASHPITS.—Of the 263 Ashpits in the Borough fifteen are in connection with Churches, Schools and Public Buildings and are provided for furnace ashes only.

The Borough Surveyor submitted a Report on the cost of emptying the remaining 248 ashpits in connection with private premises in the Borough:—

The average cost of emptying these was £9·6s. 0d. per week.

Estimated number of bins required to replace these—460.

Cost of emptying bins once a week £7 16s. 0d. per week.

Estimated cost of provision of new dustbins £250-£300.

The Corportion therefore decided that these should be dealt with under Section 115 of the Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925, the cost of such replacement being borne by them.

This replacement has proceeded steadily throughout the year, and at the close of the year 133 ashpits had been abolished and 438 bins provided to replace them.

The above measure shews an economy of something like £80 per annum in the cost of emptying, a saving which should ultimately repay the cost of the operation, but apart from that there must be a very great consequent improvement in the sanitary condition of the premises with undoubted benefit to the health of the occupants by prevention of disease. No matter how well an ashpit is cared for it is, when used as the receptacle

for household refuse, one of the recognised breeding grounds of disease, so that I think we can look forward confidently to their abolition as a definite forward movement in improving the health conditions of the Borough.

Smoke Abatement.

Observations of factory chimneys have been regularly made during the year.

Where nuisance has occurred visits have been made to the works and interviews have been held with the owners and boiler-men. This has usually led to improvement.

Slaughter-houses.

Ten slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough. Of these four are registered and six licensed.

The slaughter-house accommodation in the town is still very insufficient, and several existing slaughter-houses are much below standard requirements.

Most of these slaughter-houses are situated in very old premises. To make way for various improvements, three in use up to 1927 have been pulled down. One other slaughter-house will be shortly disappearing in connection with a new building scheme.

Not only does this overcrowded condition of our slaughter-houses add to the difficulties of thorough inspection, but as well with very limited animal lairage the animals cannot get the proper preparation for slaughter.

Garbage tins tend to accumulate, and the onus of emptying these, which rests with the owner, tends to be shifted on to the other butchers using the premises.

One application for erection of a new slaughter-house was dealt with during the year. It is hoped that this will be completed and in use early next year.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief School Medical Officer, so that the Public Health and School Medical Service are readily co-ordinated.

In addition to the regular inspection of school children the Public Elementary Schools are also inspected as to their sanitary arrangements and hygienic condition by the medical staff as well as by the Sanitary Inspector.

Each School is supplied with water from the Town Supply, and flushing closets are provided.

Health Education.

On three occasions I have delivered lectures on Health Subjects at the invitation of Societies in the Borough.

Brief talks on health matters have also been given by me in the two Welfare Centres.

In addition to this appropriate leaflets have been distributed in regard to Measles and its prevention, also in regard to Influenza.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 & 1928.

The premises in which Upholstery is carried on have been inspected in conformity with the above Acts.

All the firms concerned use flocks supplied from the West Riding and guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the law.

HOUSING.

General Housing Conditions in the Area.

My last year's Report gave the details of an investigation with regard to overcrowding conditions in a survey of 7,813 houses.

Like most industrial areas a great portion of the problem from the hygienic point of view is the housing of that section of the inhabitants whose economic condition can only command a house so small that the family proportions produce overcrowding or that such a family is compelled to occupy the worn-out type of building where airspace and ventilaton are much below modern requirements.

The problem of healthy housing is thus intimately corelated with the earning capacity of the head of the family and its other members.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a)	Total, including numbers given separately under (b) (c)	214
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(1)	By the Local Authority—	
	Ravensdale Estate	131
(2)	By other bodies or persons	58
	(c) Houses not subsidised	25

1. Unfit Dwelling-houses.

INSPECTION :—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1303
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	24
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	139

2. Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1209
--	------

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) By Local Authority	33
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close —

B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 293
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—
- (a) By Owners 319
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11, 14 & 15, HOUSING ACT, 1925 :—

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders... .. 2
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 2
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 1
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Total number of Workshops on the Register	...	...	146
Inspections made to Workshops and Factories	...	...	177

One notice of occupation and two notices of nuisances have been received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

The following Table gives the sanitary defects found in workshops, workplaces and factories :—

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	10
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective roofs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total...						19

Six outworkers' lists were received from employers, notifying 16 workers.

All the outworkers' premises were inspected at least once during the year.

No case of infectious disease was notified at any of the outworkers' premises during the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my fourteenth Annual Report.

General Sanitation.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the way of general sanitary matters, including much that was outstanding, which I consider is satisfactory.

Conversion.

The joint contributory scheme by the Corporation and owners has progressed very favourably, only nine pail closets within distance of the sewers remain to be converted.

The following statement gives the particulars of unsatisfactory methods of sewage and refuse disposal still remaining in the Borough :—

					Within distance of sewer.	
Number of Privies	...	...	...	60	...	9
„ Pail Closets	...	...	...	58	...	9
„ Waste-water Closets	...	...	...	56	...	—
„ Ashpits (approximate No.)	128	...	...	...	...	—

The conversion to recognised sanitary types of closets and ashpits during the last two years has been as follows :—

Year.	Privies converted to W.C's.	Pail Closets converted to W.C's.	Waste-water Closets converted to W.C's	Ashpits replaced by regulation Dustbins.
1927... ..	1	12	—	—
1928... ..	1	34	—	133

Milk Supply.

The number of milch cows kept in the Borough during the year show a decrease on last year, as will be seen by the following Table :—

	1927.	1928
Number of Cowsheds in use in the Borough...	45	51
„ Milch Cows in the Borough ...	289	265
„ Milk Purveyors	46	49
„ Milk Wholesalers and Producers...	37	38

During the year 90 inspections were conducted in regard to the premises of purveyors of milk.

There are two milk pasteurising factories in the Borough. These are worked in a very satisfactory way.

The cleanliness is of a very high order, and all that could be desired.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year samples of milk have been tested for the presence of dirt with the Tustman sediment tester. When found dirty a letter has been sent to the purveyor and passed on by him to the producer. In most cases this has resulted in the farmer taking more precautions. The farms have also been visited at the time of milking.

Meat and Food Inspection.

Much time and work has been devoted to meat and food inspection, the results of which are good as will be seen by the report herewith submitted.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Summary of work done, including that in connection with House-to-House Inspection on informal or statutory notices, etc., served for the abatement of nuisances, etc., as the result of inspections :—

					No. of Defects, etc., remedied on : Informal Statutory Notices. Notices.	
Drains amended, repaired or re-constructed	...	...	...	...	127	26
Drains, W.C.'s and gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...	587	0
Fall pipes and eaves spouts cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	195	35
W.C.'s and privies repaired	...	...	...	...	195	27
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	1	0
Privies converted into W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	1	0
Pail closets converted into W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	8	0
Dry dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	427	44
Dry dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	10	0
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls and floors)	...	...	...	...	122	39
Yards, passages or pavements repaired	...	...	...	...	226	107
Defective light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	6	3
Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	...	38	0
Over-crowding of dwellings abated	...	...	...	...	0	0
Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls	...	...	...	...	20	3
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	6	0
Manure and refuse removed	...	...	...	...	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	77	4

Total of defects remedied or nuisances abated...	2054	288
--	------	-----

Table showing premises inspected, notices served, complaints registered, notices complied with, etc. :—

Number of complaints registered	...	...	...	...	187
„ Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	3104
„ Workshops inspected (F. & W. A.)	...	...	...	...	196
„ Informal Notices served...	...	...	...	...	1157
„ Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	1073
„ Notices served	...	...	...	...	139
„ Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	126
„ Inspections	...	...	...	...	5674
„ Houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	...	155
„ Houses inspected in which defects were found and office notices served	...	...	...	...	139
„ Houses inspected in which defects were reme- died without serving Closing Order	...	...	...	...	108
„ Cases of infectious diseases investigated	...	...	...	...	211
„ Articles of clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	6080

Summary of Food Inspection.

The duties include the inspection of meat, fish, fruit, cow-sheds and dairies, and all wholesale and retail premises where food is sold or prepared for sale.

SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

							Tons.	cwts.	lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	24
Beef (imported)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	28
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	108
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	43
Edible Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	34
Tinned Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	100
Fish and Game	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	105
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	70
Fruit (green)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	30
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	96
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	45
Corned Beef and Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	25
Milk, 15 gallons						(approximately)	0	0	150
Total...							9	3	72

The following statement shows the number of carcasses surrendered in addition to the above :—

			Carcases.	Cause.
Cows	...	...	4	Septic Metritis.
Heifers	...	...	1	Tuberculous.
Bullocks	...	...	3	Tuberculous.
Calves	...	...	1	Tuberculous.
Calves	...	...	1	Dropsical and Emaciated.
Pigs	...	...	1	Navel Ill.
Pigs	...	...	1	Pyæmia.

Summary of Premises Inspected.

Slaughter-houses, butchers', and provision shops, fish shops and meat factories ...	1912 visits
Dairies and Cowsheds	162 ,,

Slaughter-houses.

Ten slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough.

These are very much overcrowded ; a public abattoir is greatly needed.

Slaughterhouses are visited regularly at the time of slaughtering as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD ALLMAN.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.

Six cases were notified during the year. The mild type of the disease has been prevalent in the Borough since 1923. For a short while prior to its arrival here it had been endemic in a restricted area of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and this area still seems to furnish outbreaks of the disease which has now visited almost every part of the area.

The number of Mansfield cases notified from the beginning of the outbreak has been :—

Year.				Number of Cases.
1923	...	...	...	5
1924	...	...	...	85
1925	...	...	...	142
1926	...	...	...	4
1927	...	...	...	22
1928	...	...	...	6

Of these six cases all were unvaccinated except one, a woman aged 57, vaccinated in infancy, living in the house where two other cases had occurred.

All of these cases derived their infection from sources outside the Borough.

The average duration of stay in Hospital was 22·6 days, and all made a good recovery. Cost of treatment of these six cases : £93 12s. 0d. All the cases were treated in the Spital Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

Forty-four cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1902, when the population was less than half the present number.

I find that during the last 10 years the average number of cases of Scarlet Fever was 101·5 and in the previous decade 126·8 cases.

This low incidence, as pointed out in previous reports, synchronises with a high percentage of cases treated in hospital. A study of the Table given in the Forest Hospital Report will prove this very clearly.

The cases were on the whole of a mild type and no deaths occurred from this disease.

Diphtheria.

The record of the past years in regard to this disease has been a wonderful one :—

Year.				Number of Cases.
1926	...	...	...	18
1927	...	...	...	19
1928	...	...	...	20

I must again bear tribute to the careful attention of the general practitioners of the district *re* throat conditions.

I have constantly urged the necessity of swabbing every sore throat. By ten o'clock next morning I can definitely acquaint the doctor with the result. In diphtheria control a reliable laboratory is essential. If the reports do not come through promptly, time is wasted in the all-important provision of serum treatment, and risk is run of spreading infection broadcast.

No case of diphtheria leaves the hospital without undergoing two, and in some cases three, negative throat tests.

The General Practitioner and the Public Health Laboratory therefore constitute the strongest defence line to this disease. Following a case the house is visited and contacts may not return to school or work unless their throats prove germ-free.

One case, not recognised till the fifth day of the disease, proved fatal, a further proof of the necessity for early treatment in this disease.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926. As well as laying down a new procedure for the notification of Puerperal Fever, these regulations make the condition therein defined as " Puerperal Pyrexia " also notifiable. This is defined as the occurrence of a temperature two degrees above normal within 21 days after child-birth or mis-carriage, such temperature being sustained over a period of 24 hours or recurring during that period.

The following cases were dealt with under the above Regulations :—

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Sixteen notifications were received.

Eight of these were admitted to the Mansfield and District Hospital. Two were notified from the Union Infirmary and were treated there. One of these cases died of Pulmonary Embolus. Six cases were treated at home.

Puerperal Fever.

Two notifications were received.

One 1927 case of Puerperal Septicæmia remaining in the Mansfield and District Hospital at the beginning of 1928 ; completed treatment.

The two notified cases were both admitted to the Mansfield and District Hospital. One of these died in Hospital four days after admission.

Total cost of Hospital treatment, £122 14s. 0d.

Chicken-pox.

This disease remained notifiable throughout the year, and yielded 191 notifications.

Such notification constitutes a most effective barrier to invasion by Small-pox. Its cost has represented the cost of treatment of one moderately severe case of the latter disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the area will be found below :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
5—10	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	1
10—15	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	5	—	3	1	2	—	—
20—25	4	2	1	—	4	1	—	—
25—35	3	8	—	1	1	5	—	—
35—45	2	3	1	—	4	6	—	—
45—55	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Over 65	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—
Totals...	14	25	11	12	15	18	2	3

The occupations of persons dying of Tuberculosis is as follows :—

Housewives	...	...	...	9
Spinsters	...	...	...	6
Coal Miners	...	...	...	5
Labourers	...	...	...	2
Gardener	...	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	...	1
Stonemason	...	...	...	1
Railway Fireman	...	...	...	1
Greengrocer	...	...	...	1
Window Cleaner	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairer	...	...	...	1
Boot Factory	...	...	...	1
Hosiery Factory	...	...	...	1
Newsagent	...	...	...	1
Railway Carriage Cleaner	...	...	...	1
Shop Assistant	...	...	...	1
Bricklayer	...	...	...	1
Children	...	...	...	3

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Sixty-six per cent. of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified. This is the same figure as last year. Quite a number of the "not previously notified" tubercular cases die in hospitals or mental institutions, the disease being one of the determining causes of death, but having developed within the institutional period. Such cases are referred back to the last known place of residence, and consequently go to make up this group.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been necessary in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Compulsory removal to hospital under this section has not been found necessary.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The responsibility for carrying out treatment in this group of diseases rests with the County Council, who have established a Venereal Centre at West Hill House. The facilities provided for diagnosis, treatment and consultation are quite adequate. Cases known or suspected of suffering in this way are referred from my School Clinics and Welfare Centres, and every facility has been granted in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of such cases.

MEANS OF PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Forest Hospital Report.

The most important factor in the control of Infectious Disease is the Isolation Hospital. Our most potent weapons against the spread of Diphtheria are careful swabbing and examination of all suspicious sore throats and all contacts of actual cases, together with isolation of persons affected.

How our Hospital has met these requirements will be seen from the following table:—

Years.	Population,	SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				Total No. of patients treated.	Patient days.	Patients in Hospital : Daily Average.
		Total No. of cases notified.	Attack rate per 1,000 population.	No. of cases admitted to Hospital.	Per Cent of total notifications.	Cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000.	Admission to Hospital.	Per Cent of Notifications.			
1915	40,208	148	3·6	63	42·6	87	2·1	5	5·7	84	—	—
1916	41,038	134	3·2	87	64·9	130	3·1	9	6·9	103	3932	10·8
1917	41,868	80	1·9	55	68·7	60	1·4	35	58·3	110	4206	11·5
1918	42,698	47	1·1	44	93·6	37	0·8	30	81·0	95	4219	11·6
1919	43,528	52	1·1	47	90·4	54	1·2	37	68·5	95	3537	9·7
1920	44,358	77	1·7	63	81·8	54	1·2	39	72·2	130	4173	11·3
1921	45,190	257	5·7	171	66·5	33	0·7	27	81·8	212	7473	20·5
1922	46,020	109	2·3	82	75·2	34	0·7	30	88·2	154	6403	17·3
1923	46,850	106	2·2	96	90·6	43	0·9	39	90·7	158	7122	19·5
1924	47,680	139	2·9	128	92·1	56	1·1	51	91·0	214	8675	23·7
1925	47,000	101	2·1	96	95·0	31	0·6	28	90·3	134	5211	14·2
1926	47,270	62	1·3	57	91·9	18	0·3	18	100·0	101	3954	10·8
1927	48,140	65	1·3	64	98·4	19	0·4	19	100·0	99	4173	11·4
1928	47,550	44	0·9	42	95·4	20	0·4	18	90·0	75	3465	9·5

This Table refers to Mansfield cases only. As well two cases of Scarlet Fever and three of Diphtheria were treated at the request of the Urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse and one case of Diphtheria for the Rural District of Skegby.

A complete tabulation of the work of the Hospital will be found below :—

			Remaining in Hospital 1st Jan, 1928.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charged	Died	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1928.
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	6	44	45	—	5
Diphtheria ...	...	...	—	22	20	1	1
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	...	...	—	2	2	—	—
For Diagnosis ...	...	...	—	8	8	—	—

AVERAGE STAY IN HOSPITAL :—

Scarlet Fever cases ...	...	...	...	44·8 days.
Diphtheria cases ...	...	...	...	43·0 „
Enteric Fever case ...	...	...	...	46·0 „

COST OF FOOD :—

The total food bills for the year amounted to £585 14s. 3d.

Total patient-days...	...	...	...	...	3,465
Total staff-days ...	...	...	...	...	5,341
					—
Total...					8,806
					—

so that the daily average cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 1s. 3·9d.

Deaths in Hospital.

One death from Diphtheria occurred. This patient was admitted to Hospital on the 5th day of the disease.

Return Cases.

There were no return cases.

(N.B.—A “ return ” case is one occurring in the same household within 28 days of the return of a previous case from Isolation Hospital.)

Full details of hospital staff and equipment were included in my survey report of 1925.

Laundry Equipment.

The Hospital Sub-Committee inspected the Laundry Washing Machine and decided that modern provision was required. An Electric Washing Machine and Hydro Extractor, also driven by electricity, have been installed at the Hospital.

These were supplied by Messrs. J. J. Lane, Ltd., of London, at the price of £211 5s. 0d.

Treatment of Outside Cases.

An agreement was made with Mansfield Woodhouse for the treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria at a total cost of £4 4s. 0d. per week. This agreement is subject to having the necessary bed-accommodation for these cases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year the bacteriological examination of water was in the hands of the Manchester University, and quarterly examinations of samples from each of the wells at Clipstone and Rainworth were made.

Diphtheria swabs, material suspected of containing the tubercle bacillus, and certain other pathological specimens were examined in the Laboratory at the Public Health Office by the Medical Officer of Health, who was ably assisted in this work by Mr. E. V. Hardwick. This officer has had a great deal of experience in this work, and is perfectly competent to carry on the routine in the absence of the Medical Officer.

During the year the serological examination of blood in suspected cases of Enteric Fever was carried out in addition to the ordinary microscopical examinations.

Arrangements with Outside Authorities.

The Municipal Laboratory is responsible for testing of Diphtheria Swabs and the examination of Sputum for the Urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse. This agreement has been in operation since 1926. A similar agreement was entered into with the Rural District Council of Skegby, in 1927.

Analysis of work carried out in the Bacteriological Laboratory during the year 1927 :—

				Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	64	364	428
T.B. Sputum	...	...	...	11	30	41
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	20	21
Ringworm	...	...	...	10	8	18
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	6	7	13
Anthrax	...	...	...	—	1	1
Horse Mange	...	...	...	—	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	15	36	51
Totals...				107	467	574

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The general scheme for provision of treatment of mothers and children was dealt with in detail in my last report. This report also included a description of the premises in Mansfield and Pleasley Hill used for Welfare purposes.

I shall pass on to deal with some of the statistics arising out of the work of this department.

Births.

The following table will shew the uncorrected number of births registered during the year :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Residents	...	...	423	357	780
Non-residents	...	...	17	10	27
			440	367	807

Corrected Births.

The following table is supplied by the Registrar-General and represents nett births :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	421	359	780
Illegitimate	...	...	13	15	28
			434	374	808

Notification of Births.

804 births were notified during the year.

7 cases were un-notified.

5 attended by doctors.

2 attended by midwives.

Birth-rate.

General birth-rate 17·0 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate birth-rate 0·58 per 1,000 population.

Still-births.

Fifty-five cases of still-births were notified, of which 13 were non-residents.

Infantile Death-rate.

82·9 per 1,000 children born.

The total number of infant deaths during the year was 67, of which 44 were males and 23 females. Of these infantile deaths three were illegitimate.

Infantile deaths had the following Ward distribution :—

North Ward (including Pleasley Hill) ...	26
Pleasley Hill alone	3
South Ward	23
East Ward	18

Attendances at Centres.

The attendances at the afternoon Weighing Clinics were as follows :—

15, ST. JOHN STREET (99 SESSIONS)—

	Number attending.	Number of attendances.
Infants	770	5516
Nursing Mothers	298	2157
Children, 1-5 years	365	2400
Ante-natal (46 sessions) ...	82	120
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals...	1515	10193
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PLEASLEY HILL (48 SESSIONS)—

	Number attending.	Number of attendances.
Infants	49	739
Nursing Mothers	87	355
Expectant Mothers	9	32
Children, 1-5 years	106	780
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals...	251	1906
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Attendances at the Medical Officer's Consultations.

	Mansfield (93 Sessions).	Pleasley Hill (48 Sessions).
Infants	500	147
Ante-Natal Cases	108	—
Nursing Mothers	34	77
Children, 1 to 5 years ...	398	109
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals...	1040	333
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Treatment Provided at the Centres.

	Number Attending.	Number of Attendances.
Infants, Ophthalmic Cases	44	537
Infants, other Cases	133	733
Children, 1-5 years, Ophthalmic Cases...	16	162
Children, 1-5 years, Other Cases ...	96	740
Expectant Mothers	1	1
Nursing Mothers	8	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals...	298	2222
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of attendances made during the year were :—

Cases attending	Number of attendances.
2,064.	15,694.

These numbers are much in excess of last year.

Feeding of Necessitous Mothers.

Year	Mothers Attending.	Dinners Served to Mothers.	Dinners Served to Children.	Total.
1925	39	2491	1527	4017
1926	94	4298	1753	6051
1927	60	1971	883	2854
1928	277	3067	1265	4332

Total number of dinner sessions 259, as compared with 250 in the previous year.

The ladies of the Voluntary Committee, and the Caretaker, who acts as cook, worked very hard in order to deal with all necessitous cases.

Health Visitors' Visits.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year were :—

Visits to Infants	...	...	...	...	...	3879
,, Children, 1-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	2257
,, Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	196
,, Special Cases (Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	133
Investigation of Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	42
Investigation of Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	65
Visits to Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	64
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	134
Special Nursing Cases	...	...	...	...	...	159
						—
Total...						6929
						—

Venereal Diseases.

Eight suspected cases were sent to the County Council's Clinic for diagnosis. Four of these gave a positive result.

Eye Cases.

Twelve cases were referred to Mr. Reid for examination and necessary treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified.	Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	Infant Welfare or Hospital.				
22	Nil.	22	19	3	Nil.	Nil.

Midwives.

There are 12 practising Midwives in the Borough. Ten of these are resident in the Borough.

Deaths in Child-birth.

Five material deaths occurred during the year.

Two of these were notified under the Puerperal Regulations and died in Hospital. One died from Puerperal Eclampsia and one from obstructed labour. Both of these were treated in Hospital.

The fifth case was registered as a maternal (Puerperal Septicæmia) death, but died of Pneumonia, quite unconnected with puerperal infection.

Maternity Bed.

Fourteen cases were admitted to the bed retained for the use of complicated cases of pregnancy. One of these cases died as a result of obstructed labour.

Cost of treatment of these cases, £105 4s. 10d.

One case was admitted to the Samaritan Hospital, Nottingham, for Subtotal Hysterectomy.

Progress of Welfare Work.

The following table will give a comparative idea of the number of mothers and children availing themselves of advice at the Welfare Centres :—

Year.				Number Attending.			Attendances.
1915	...	...	...	162	...		1,110
1916	...	...	...	391	...		2,801
1917	...	...	...	514	...		4,713
1918	...	...	...	859	...		6,441
1919	...	...	...	934	...		5,263
1920	...	...	...	1,330	...		7,887
1921	...	...	...	1,663	...		11,410
1922	...	...	...	1,702	...		10,498
1923	...	...	...	1,873	...		10,946
1924	...	...	...	1,758	...		10,877
1925	...	...	...	1,919	...		10,322
1926	...	...	...	2,471	...		14,758
1927	...	...	...	2,249	...		14,479
1928	...	...	...	2,064	...		15,694

Infantile Mortality.

The following table will shew our relative position in regard to this figure :—

Year.			England and Wales.	156 Comparable Towns (Population 20,000 to 50,000).			Mansfield.
1920	...	...	80	...	80	...	104·6
1921	...	...	83	...	84	...	78·2
1922	...	...	77	...	75	...	61·5
1923	...	...	69	...	69	...	92·9
1924	...	...	75	...	71	...	82·1
1925	...	...	75	...	74	...	76·9
1926	...	...	70	...	67	...	89·1
1927	...	...	69	...	68	...	76·6
1928	...	...	65	...	60	...	82·9

The complete causes of infantile mortality are tabulated in Table IV.

Causes of a Higher Infantile Death-rate.

The Infantile Death-rate recorded above is not yet a satisfactory one. It is based on 67 deaths of infants under 12 months.

The largest individual cause is prematurity, which may well be grouped with congenital debility, thus accounting for 24 of these cases.

It is well-known that children born before the full term of gestation are liable to a low survival rate. One must further ask why have these children been born before their time?

I have gone into the records of these 14 cases of prematurity with the following results :—

Twin gestation	4 cases.
Illness of mother, causing premature birth...	5 „
Probable syphilis of parent	2 „
Probable interference by drugs	1 case.
Malposition	1 „
History of shock prior to labour	1 „
Probable malnutrition	1 „

Two cases died of Measles and two from Whooping Cough. Both of these diseases take a heavy toll of infant life.

The respiratory diseases, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, accounted for 12 deaths, which is a lower figure than last year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND THE MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

The County Council are the Authority for the carrying out of the provisions of the above Acts.

By the courtesy of the Chief Analyst to the Nottinghamshire County Council I submit a report of the result of the analyses of articles of food taken within the Borough of Mansfield during the year 1928 :—

Articles.	Samples.	Correct.	Result.
Butter	2	2	Genuine
Bacon	2	2	„
Brandy	1	1	„
Cocoa	1	1	„
Coffee	1	1	„
Cream Slice	1	1	„
Epsom Salts	1	1	„
Glycerine	1	1	„
Iodine, tincture of	1	1	„
Jam, Strawberry	1	1	„
Jam, Raspberry	1	1	„
Lard	2	2	„
Lemon Crystals	1	1	„
Margarine	1	1	„
Milk	58	54	4 Adulterated
Mustard	1	1	Genuine
Oats, White Rolled	1	1	„
Pearl Barley	1	1	„
Potted Beef	1	1	„
Rice	3	3	„
Rum	1	1	„
Sausage, Beef	1	1	„
Sausage, Pork	3	3	„
Suet, Beef	1	1	„
Vinegar	1	1	„
Whisky	1	1	„
Vegetable Shortening	1	1	„
Yeast, dried	1	1	„

**Number of Informal Samples of Milk tested by
Inspectors by “ Gerber ” Tester :—**

	Correct.	Incorrect	Total.
Number of Samples taken by Inspectors...	170	3	173
Number of Samples taken at Farm ...	1	1	2
Number submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspector	384	4	388
	<hr/>		
Totals...	555	8	563
	<hr/>		



TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1928 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year of Age.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.
			Number.	Rate.					
1920	46,219	1303	1291	27.9	496	10.7	415	135	104.6
1921	45,190	1182	1163	25.7	578	12.8	490	91	78.2
1922	45,770	1010	991	21.6	525	11.4	416	61	61.5
1923	46,270	1028	1012	21.9	619	13.3	492	94	92.9
1924	46,760	977	962	20.5	594	12.7	461	78	82.1
1925	47,000	961	936	19.9	585	12.4	433	72	76.9
1926	47,270	901	875	18.5	576	12.1	487	78	89.1
1927	48,140	839	835	17.3	606	12.5	496	64	76.6
1928	47,550	807	808	17.0	611	12.8	457	67	82.9

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1928.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.														Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages-- Years.													North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone.	South Ward.	East Ward.	
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over.						
Small-pox	6	...	...	...	...	2	9	3	...	3	...	1	...	4	3	1	1	6
Scarlet fever	44	...	2	3	5	22	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	3	11	20	44
Diphtheria.....	20	...	1	...	...	12	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	8	8	20
Enteric fever.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	4	5	1	6	3	2
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	...	...	5	1	5	6	10
Polio-myelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ophthalmia																			
Neonatorum	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	11	4	5
Pneumonia	52	...	2	3	4	5	2	4	9	11	10	2	...	21	...	5	26	...	
Pulmonary																			
Tuberculosis	39	...	...	...	1	3	3	8	15	5	2	2		8	2	11	20	...
Other forms of																			
Tuberculosis	23	1	2	...	1	8	3	3	3	1	...	...		12	2	4	7	...
Chicken Pox.....	191	9	7	14	14	19	116	8	2	2	...	...		83	12	47	61	...

TABLE III.

Cause of Death.								Males.	Females.	
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	210
1 Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
2 Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
4 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
7 Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	39
13 Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12
16 Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	23
17 Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
18 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12
20 Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
22 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
26 Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
27 Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
28 Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12
29 Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
30 Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5
31 Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	48
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Special Causes (included above)—										
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—										
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	23
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total Births									434	374
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	359
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15
POPULATION									47,550	

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1928.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1 to 2 Weeks.	2 to 3 Weeks.	3 to 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	24	5	3	2	34	10	10	3	7	64
	Uncertified ...	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1	Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
2	Whooping Cough...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
3	Diphtheria...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Influenza ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Tuberculous Meningitis...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Tuberculosis, Intest ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
9	Syphilis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Rickets ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Convulsions ...	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
13	Bronchitis ...	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4
14	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	3	8
15	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Gastritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Diarrhoea ...	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	6
18	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Malformation ...	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	3
20	Debility, Sclerema ...	2	..	2	1	5	5	..	..	..	10
21	Icterus ...	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
22	Premature Birth ...	13	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
23	Injury at Birth ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
24	Disease of Umbilicus ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Atelectasis...	4	2	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	7
26	Lack of Care ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Suffocation, in Bed ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Other Violence ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Other Causes...	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3

TABLE V.
Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1928.
 (Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1928 have been used for the purpose of this Table)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 Births.	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales ...	16.7	0.70	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.19	0.53	7.0	65
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.9	0.70	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.48	9.6	70
158 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000 to 50,000) ...	16.6	0.73	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.41	4.8	60
London ...	15.9	0.53	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.55	10.2	67
MANFIELD ...	17.0	0.88	9.6	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.69	8.6	82.9



